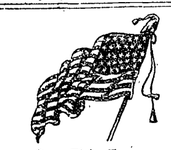
Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. THURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, April 24, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE NEWS.

Something in the way of important news from the army, would be a God-send to newspaper men. At times we are crowded with events demanding our attention; again, we are lost to know what to serve up.

By an arrival from Cairo, we are informed that for three days not a gun has been fired at Fort Pillow. The enemy are reported to have fourteen gunboats off of the fort, together with the Ram Manassas.

The steamer Tigress arrived at Cairo on the 23d inst., from Pittsburg Landing, with the officers of the Twelfth Iowa on board. Their regiment has but twelve effective men left.

The Indians are again showing symptoms of hostility in California.

Lieut. Thomas, the French lady, confined in Fort Lafayette, for transferring the steamer St. Nicholas to the custody of the rebels at Baltimore, last summer, escaped from Fort Lafayette on Monday night. He had procured a number of tin cans, which he corked tightly and tied about his waist, when he took to the water and swam toward the Long Island shore. He was discovered by the sentinel and a boat being put in requisition he was brought back and conveyed to his old quarters.

Our flotilla on the Rappahannock, has captured seven rebel schooners, one of which has a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines and saltpetre. They have also taken two small steamers.

THE following article from the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* of the 16th inst., is so pointed and pertinent that we copy it at length. It has a forcible bearing upon certain politicians in this State:

"It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky. We have forebore a great deal; we have given even to treason a free run, as long as this rebellion approached revolution; but the fate of it is now sealed; it must die. It is not possible to divide this country by the sword. We have, therefore, had enough of the experiment, and those who burn houses, burn bridges, appropriate the property of others, and shoot or kill, should be held, not prisoners of war, but robbers and murderers, to answer for their crimes in the State prison or upon the gallows.

"It will be seen that a gang of marauders have been in Clinton county, robbing and killing, and these infernal crimes are sanctified in the minds of many who enjoy the protection of Kentucky's laws by the prejudice of party.

"They are, in fact, only common robbers and cut-throats, and should be treated as they are.

"Right or wrong, we have allowed the assumption that these men were acting under the orders of a Government *de facto*, and their deeds have not been judged with that severity that all laws, human and Divine, sanction.—This *de facto* concern is a failure everywhere, and never had more than a shadow of existence in this State. It is, therefore, time this lawlessness in Kentucky were no longer tolerated.—It is time robbery and murder were called by their right names, and punished as they deserve at all times.

"*It is just as well, too, that men should reflect whether that freedom of speech which rejoices in this rebellion had as well be voluntarily dropped before it is forcibly suppressed.* We can't afford to live any longer in the midst of lawlessness, robbery, and murder, under the pretext of Southern rights, or any other sort of rights. *Certainly, it cannot be expected that this forbearance shall last always.* There is a law of this State that consigns to the State prison any one who left the State to take up arms against it. We had hoped that this law might be repealed, upon the ground that such offences would cease, and be atoned for by repentance. *We apprehend it will be necessary, for the peace of the State, to enforce this law.*

"At the same time, those who went into the Confederate army as soldiers, *are not more guilty than thousands at home, who have done by words much more against the country and their State than the soldiers in arms.*

"We repeat, that it is time all aid and comfort to this rebellion, *either in words or deeds, should stop in this State.* We can't afford to tolerate this lawlessness and these enormous crimes to accommodate a faction.

"Those who are not willing to obey the laws of Kentucky, and who would foment disorder, or aid or sympathize with rebellion, *should not complain if they suffer the consequences.*"

GOVERNOR HARVEY, of Wisconsin, was drowned at Savannah, Tennessee, on Saturday night. His life has been yielded up for the cause of his country, and the no less noble cause of suffering humanity. He encountered death while ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, whither he had taken a large amount of hospital stores, donated by several of the most liberal cities of the State. Governor Harvey was a native of Connecticut, and forty-two years of age. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. In civil as in political life he bore an unspotted reputation.

WE have the following item of reliable news from a member of the Lochiel Cavalry, Col. Williams, now at Nashville, Tenn.:

"I am sorry to say, we lost by death, on the 15th of this month, two as fine men as we have in our company,—fever in the Hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Charles Parks, a young man from Spruce Creek,—a brave soldier and always ready for duty. The other, Francis Schoming, a married man from Ansonville, Clearfield county,—a fine and good soldier."

IMPORTANT.—If the ladies, supposed to be teachers, who purchased three books and award cards at Lewis' Book Store, on Thursday the 3d inst., will call again when convenient to be in town, or write to us informing us of their locality, they may hear of something to their advantage. tf.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL,
MARTINSBURG, April 18, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I am now attending the above named school, I thought a brief account of its operations at the opening of the second spring quarter, might be of interest to some of the readers of the *Globe*.

The second quarter commenced on Monday, 14th inst., but, however, in consequence of the inclement weather and the arrival of students, which is general the first few days, nothing of importance was done until Tuesday morning, when the seminary bell was rung, and the students assembled in the Hall. After chapel exercises, the Principal, Prof. E. I. Osborn, proceeded to the examination and classification of pupils, which engaged most of the day. The number has been considerably augmented since the 14th, and the prospects are very flattering of an interesting and well patronized school.

There is a journal gotten up by the students and read weekly by the Institution.

Not wishing to be behind in literary attainments with other schools of the kind, the students have formed a *Literary Society*, which meets weekly for the discussion of various topics and the general improvement of the oratorical powers; a very prominent feature of the interest manifested by the students in a desire of a proper educational attainment.

The beautiful section of country, the moral and religious sentiments of the people of the community, and various other advantages, present unparalleled inducements to any other institution in the country. It is also well officered and managed by an able corps of teachers, and all branches, both *useful* and *ornamental*, are taught.

We would advise all who desire to have their sons or daughters educated, to send them forth, without delay, to the "Blair County Normal."

As I have written the above in haste, I shall close for the present, promising, with your permission, to *talk* again.

Yours, &c., Z. H. G.

Will the Vanquished Fraternize?

We have had some opportunity to remark the spirit of the Southern people, particularly since the advance of our armies into the bowels of their land. They have been mortified by the surrender of their fortified places, the slaughter of their best troops, the loss of their great natural and artificial highways, and the defection or despair of their first statesmen and generals. Their Congressmen and journalists have promised from the beginning an inveterate and indomitable resistance. They were to have defended every inch of soil with the pertinacity of Spartans, and if overawed by superior numbers, arms, or skill, to outlive our tyranny by consummate treachery, sullenness, and activity. All the elements would be invoked to harass and exterminate us. Their wells would be poisoned; their women would be Delilahs to ensnare and murder us; our sentries would be shot down by unseen enemies; and if our vigilance should, by any rare fortune, preserve us through the present generation, they would rear their children to avenge them, and every young rebel would take his first lesson in history by swearing, with Hannibal, eternal hate to Rome. Unfortunately for such melocramatic resolves, a portion of the sacred soil has already yielded.

We have heard a few flagrant revenges of the kind proposed. It is true that an irate spinster or two flaunted their bonnets in Nashville, and, indeed, a lady in Newbern is reported to have made grimaces at the wary faces of our soldiers. Beyond these terrible, but not altogether withering menaces, we seem in a fair way to occupy the land, and some of our mudsills, it is mooted, intend to rear first families thereon.

We hope, not without reason, on our forthcoming tour through the Southern States, to hear the characteristic accent of the New Englander in all the villages. We expect to read our peculiar literature by the light of a Pennsylvania oil lamp, and hear the ticking of a Connecticut clock in a good old inn maintained by a Massachusetts publican

We may even sit in Charleston, and laugh heartily over certain ancient files of the *Mercury* and the *Courier*, filled with bold and blasphemous articles upon "traditional enmities," and discuss the life and death of Jefferson Davis with a Mississippi gentleman as we would talk of the late Albert Hicks, or his predecessor, Captain Kidd.

The age of chivalry is past. A modern and Christian civilization has taught us lessons of loyalty, forbearance, and submission. The Southern masses, whose hearts were never in this rebellion, will readily assimilate with us, if they do not soon assist us.

General Buell has advanced into the disaffected country some hundreds of miles, but there has been no rising of armies behind him. On the contrary, the people, certain of our protection, are planting their grain, and endeavoring to recover their good name and good habits. And a few years hence the two sections will be more friendly than ever before, since they have learned that they cannot possibly live apart. —*The Press.*

WAR NEWS.

GEN. McDOWELL'S ADVANCE.

Account of the Occupation of Falmouth. —Precipitate Flight of the Rebels.—Two Bridges Burned by Them.—A Parley with the City Councils.

Under date of April 19, we have an account of the situation of affairs "opposite Fredericksburg." Perched upon the ridges of the long rolling swells of upland, our victorious little brigade is looking down upon the pleasant city of Fredericksburg, nestled upon the banks of the Rappahannock, while an impressive quiet, like the holy calm of a summer Sabbath morn, rests upon the deserted town.

The cavalry, says this correspondent, have been harrassing the enemy all night, and this morning, led by Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, made a most *brilliant charge upon the barricades* across the road, driving back the rebels; but not without some considerable loss. At daylight the brigade moved forward, forcing the enemy across the river, and, by a few well directed shells, compelling him to retreat beyond the heights south of Fredericksburg. In his flight the heaps of shavings and tar placed upon the bridges several days ago were fired, and the Chatham and Railroad bridges were soon reduced to ruins, while the black smoke drifted back into our faces, blinding the artillerymen, and for a time completely obscuring the operations of the enemy. The Pickles bridge was but slightly burned, the Berdan Sharpshooters, by strenuous exertions, saving the greater portion of it.

Falmouth Disposed to Loyalty.

The *little town of Falmouth*, upon the north side of the Rappahannock, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, has been almost entirely deserted, though a number of Union farmers remain.—The people generally, receive our troops in a friendly manner, and express no little surprise upon learning they are to be protected instead of being murdered, as the rebels had assured them they would be. They had not the least idea of our occupying the place, and the mills were running when our cannon upon the cliff belched forth its thunder, while women and children stood at the doors with their hands filled with sewing, dishes, and other articles pertaining to domestic affairs, wiping their eyes upon their aprons, and sobbing as if the town was about to be laid in ashes. Mr. J. B. Pickles, a wealthy citizen of Falmouth, whose loyalty has rendered him exceedingly obnoxious to the rebels, invited Gen. Augur into his mansion, and entertained the staff and other officers with a bounteous repast.

Fredericksburg---Prizes.

Fredericksburg is virtually in our possession, as our cannon command all its approaches. There is not the least sign of fortifications, and the enemy, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, *supposing that a large force* was upon them, have incontinently fled. Yesterday Col. Bonebroke, the rebel officer in command of all the forces in this section, was out examining the pickets at the time of our approach, and was chased by Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick for four miles, but finally escaped, Col. Kilpatrick's horse having injured his leg upon a snag. The rebel cavalry were made up from Stafford, Fauquier, and the neighboring counties, and had been guarding this section for a considerable length of time. We have captured nineteen prisoners and killed a number of the enemy, but how many cannot be ascertained. As I write, the rebels can be seen with a glass moving hurriedly off in the distance, having burned their encampment south of the river. A number of fine steamers lie in the river with a considerable amount of shipping. The cars can be heard running to and from the city, and the people crowd the streets and housetops watching the movements at our encampment.

Lieut. Leaf, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was the only officer wounded in that regiment. There were three men killed and eight wounded. The infantry escaped without loss. There are a number of missing men, but as soldiers are coming in from time to time, it is probable that all will return. We have no opportunity of judging of the loss of the enemy.

A Flag of Truce and a Parley.

This afternoon Lieut. Wood, of the General's staff, and Lieut. Campbell, of the Fourth Artillery, escorted by a battalion of cavalry, went under a flag of truce to the piers of the Chatham bridge for the purpose of communicating with the municipal authorities. Immediately opposite, a field piece was planted, sweeping the road, but respect for the white flag averted the disaster which the rebel inhabitants might have visited upon a different party. White flags were waving at different points along the river, and as the officers rode on the unburned portion of the bridge, two citizens, with a handkerchief attached to a small stick, were seen approaching the party timidly, as if in fear of some terrible catastrophe. These gentlemen stated that the City Councils had just held a meeting, and appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor (Mr. Slaughter), three members from each board, and three citizens, to confer with our general relative to the occupation of Fredericksburg. While extremely anxious for the safety of their families and property, they took especial pains to impress upon our mental faculties that the City Councils had in their meeting adopted a series of resolutions declaring that Fredericksburg, since the ordinance of secession, had been unanimously in favor of secession, and was still firmly attached to the Confederate cause.

Termination of the Interview.

After some parley, the gentlemen having made known the wishes of the municipal authorities to confer with Gen. Augur, the officers who had passed over repassed to the opposite bank.—The only means of crossing were two small leaky skiffs (one of which would only carry two men) propelled by a single oar each, and drifting down the current, at every trip, far below the landing-place. After much paddling on the part of the messengers, the officers were landed in the mud at the foot of one of the streets, which was blocked up by a crowd of men, women and children, of all ages, conditions, and colors. As the boat ran into the mud, the throng pressed down to the water's edge, as if an elephant were landing, and flocked around the Yankee soldiers in an immense crowd, requiring a considerable use of lungs and muscle on the part of the committee before that august body was enabled to examine the strangers. Had the committee been dictating to us terms of surrender, they could not have been more frigid, though they were very desirous of meeting the general of the Northern army in their city whenever it might prove agreeable to him to cross over in the skiff. As for themselves, they considered it too hazardous to trust their precious lives in such cockle-shells. The interview speedily terminated, and the officers returned to camp. Gen. Augur had expressed his willingness to meet the municipal authorities half way, but in view of such antics, he concluded to postpone the interview until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The Citizens Peaceably Disposed.

Our officers are cautioned against entering the city without a very heavy force, as it is believed that the rebels have only fallen back for reinforcements and to draw us into a trap. All the rolling-stock upon the railroad has been removed, and everything which the rebels thought might be of service to us destroyed. It is impossible to ford the river at this place, and all the boats have been burned, except a small dilapidated ferry-boat; but it is believed one of the bridges will be repaired in a few days. A number of families are baking bread for our officers, and the citizens generally upon this side of the river are rapidly making friends with the soldiers. Great surprise is manifested at the fine appearance of the troops, and the music of the brass bands appears to enrapture the people completely. The stringent order of the general has effectually prevented all marauding and pillaging, and the residents are becoming quite easy with regard to the safety of their property. Guards are stationed to protect a few houses in Falmouth, but the vigilance of the mounted patrols, and the punishment meted out to all stragglers from camp, have rendered such duty almost unnecessary.

Our Loss.

It is believed that our loss is less than that of the enemy, as a number of wounded were carried through Falmouth by the rebels, and some of their dead have been found along the route of advance. Our cavalry charged down upon them repeatedly, and followed close upon their heels for a distance of twelve miles. Had we reached the river fifteen minutes earlier, doubtless we could have saved one bridge, as the people say the rebels rushed over it pell mell, returning again in a few moments, and firing it just as our front appeared upon the brow of the hill.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

HOUSTON, Texas county, Mo., April 19.—We have been amazed at the reports concerning the whereabouts of Price and Van Dorn. One day they are reported at Pittsburg, Tennessee, and the next day at Pittman's Ferry, on Black river, whilst we know positively that they are at neither place. Last Monday, Price and Van Dorn's commands were at Des Ark, ninety miles below Jacksonport, on White river. So far from the rebels being at Pittman's Ferry, they have actually reached Pocahontas. The town is now deserted, even the merchants having removed their goods. Jacksonport is also nearly deserted, the rebels having been removed to Des Ark, where they seem to be concentrating a large force. Price is reported to have gone to Corinth.

Albert Pike, with 2,500 Indians and 600 Texan Rangers, were left on the border to harass Curtis and engage the Kansas troops, if possible, while upon our south Coleman is in close proximity, and Edgar Ashbury is also trying to raise a regiment for guerilla warfare on the border.

Col. Schnabel is in Yellville, Arkansas, with 150 men. M'Bride has gone to headquarters to raise an independent command, to operate in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri. Col. McFarland, with his command, has gone to Desark.

Lieut. Col. Wood, the commandant at this post, has been absent nearly a week. He returned last evening, and already we are under marching orders—*so look out for something in this district soon.*

FROM FORT PULASKI.

A Desperate Skirmish on Wilmington Island.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamer *Marion* arrived at this port to-day, from Hilton Head.

Her advices state that a surveying party of two hundred of the Eighth Michigan regiment were about landing at Wilmington Island, below Savannah, when they were surprised by a body of rebels, numbering from 600 to 800, who poured on them an effective fire, killing and wounding several of our men. The Michigan troops returned the fire and went gallantly into the fight. The rebels, after making a short stand, retreated in order. The adjutant of the Eighth Maine Regiment was killed with twelve or thirteen others, and twenty-five or thirty were wounded. The dead were taken to Fort Pulaski, and the wounded carried to the hospital at Hilton Head. The rebel loss is not known. Fort Pulaski is so much injured as to be wholly unfit as a work of defence.

A Parrott shell exploded in Fort Pulaski on the 14th, killing four men, and wounding several others.

Another account of the fight on Wilmington Island says it was the adjutant of the Eighth Michigan Regiment who was killed in the skirmish.

The steamer Oriental has arrived with the remaining prisoners from Ft. Pulaski.

Important from Fredericksburg, Va.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The steamer King Phillip arrived at the Navy Yard this morning and reports that the steamer Yankee went up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg yesterday, having cautiously passed through the sunken obstructions in the channel, seven miles below that town.

Our flotilla have captured seven rebel schooners, one of which has a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines and salpetre. They have also taken two small steamers.

It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the South side of the river.

Our troops still command the possession of Fredericksburg, the residents of which are entirely free in their usual business pursuits.

Kentucky Union and Rebel Brigades in the Battle of Shiloh.

What Rebel Officers Think of Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both recruited in Kentucky, were pitted against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, while the rebels were led by John C. Breckinridge. Those who witnessed the encounter between the Kentuckians, say that it was a terrible sight, but Rousseau's brigade drove the other from the field. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing on the subject, says:

The rebel officers freely denounced Breckinridge as a coward. They stated that the whole army was disgusted with him. His brigade was in Monday's battle, and at no time would Breckinridge venture within range of our guns, but, keeping at a safe distance, dispatched all his commands by his aids. By a singular chance, too, his whole brigade was pitted against the Louisville Legion, the first corps of Union troops formed in Kentucky, and a portion of Rousseau's brigade.—It will be remembered that when Kentucky was wavering in her position, the gallant Rousseau commenced recruiting soldiers for the Union in Louisville.

Breckinridge was then playing the sneaking traitor in the Senate of the United States, and he was bitterly denunciatory of Rousseau. Both have expressed a desire to meet each other on the field, and the only earthly wish of Breckinridge's brigade was to meet the gallant Louisville Legion. Their desire was gratified Monday, and the long-looked-for contest came off. The contrast between the two generals was striking. Rousseau, the soul of honor and chivalry, rode down his line amid showers of bullets and balls, urging his brave boys to follow him to victory or death. His tall, soldierly form was a splendid target, but the roar of the battle and conflict of arms nerved his gallant soul to the highest pitch of heroism.

In the hottest of the fight appeared Rousseau, waving his sword, and crying, "On, my gallant lads." But Breckinridge the rebel, sent forward his command, and, coward and traitor as he is, quailed and trembled before the roar of artillery. The contest between the brigade of Breckinridge and the Louisville Legion was short. The Legion advanced steadily, and three times drove their opponents to new positions, thinning their ranks by every fire. Running out of ammunition, their place was supplied, and when they again returned to the contest, Breckinridge's brigade was *non est*.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* gives the following particulars:

General Rousseau being informed that the Federal lines on the right of his brigade were giving away, ordered an advance of his whole line in order to relieve them. The Louisville Legion was now placed in advance. As fate or Providence decreed, the men who were opposed to them were the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Kentucky regiments. The men of Camp Boone and the men of Camp Joe Holt met in mortal combat, and the latter conquered. The rebel line gave way before the men whom they had stigmatized as thieves, cowards, and all that is vile.

The Legion continued to press them, running up to favorable positions, and pouring a few *hot volleys into them*, and then pursuing as they again fled. They drove them altogether near a mile and a half. In this charge Lieut. Col. Berry particularly distinguished himself. It was in this charge, also, that Albert Sidney Johnson, Geo. W. Johnson, and T. B. Monroe were killed. In it we took sixteen cannon and three flags—the latter captured by the gallant First Ohio, which had been ordered forward, while the Sixth Indiana remained to protect the left flank.

The long and successful charge above described was immediately followed by an advance of our whole front.—The enemy, repulsed and broken, withdrew from the hopeless contest, and the bloody day was ours.

HOW TO PLANT GRAPES.—In a paper lately published in the *Prairie Farmer*, Mr. Nelson, of Indiana, gives the following sensible directions for the planting and care of the rooted plants:

"Commence by digging the holes from two and a half to three feet deep, and from four to five in diameter, cast all the subsoil entirely away, fill the hole half full of old bones, old shoes, or even shreds of old clothes, fill in with well-rotted manure mixed with a little earth up to the proper depth to set the plants, tread down the ground gently, then set the plants, being careful to spread the roots well, and fill in with rich soil, well-pulverized, and incorporated among the small roots, and you will have done a job that you will never regret. Follow this up with yearly dressing of manure, applied in the fall and carefully forked in the spring, so as not to injure the roots, and abundant crops of fruit will be the reward. I should have mentioned that when the plants are set they should be cut back to within one or two eyes, and the next year also cut back severely, to enable the root to get well established before it commences bearing fruit. This is an all-important item, and must not be overlooked if you would have healthy, vigorous and productive vines."

GEN. SIGEL.—In a rebel account of the battle of Pea Ridge, this distinguished officer is thus referred to: "Sigel retreated several times, but with characteristic stubbornness, placing his batteries and receiving our charges, once or twice damaging the assailing columns very much, and in no instance losing a single gun. In this way he moved backwards towards where Curtis held the left wing."

The Meshes Tightening.

Certain facts that came to our knowledge several days ago, as to the movements of the Union army in Eastern Virginia, for obvious reasons, have not been published in the *Commercial Advertiser*. The announcement, however, that Gen. McDowell's *corps* has occupied the northern suburb of Fredericksburg removes all obligations on the score of secrecy. The public will be agreeably surprised by learning that, instead of wasting his whole strength —full seventy thousand men—upon *the fugitives and guerillas in the rear* of the rebel army retreating from Manassas, McDowell has executed a splendid flank movement, by which he has thrown the greater part of his force from the Orange and Alexandria to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and that he is now within sixty miles of the rebel capital, with no great force of the enemy in front, flank, or rear. This step is a turning of the tables upon themselves, while it reduces the distance to Richmond by fully one-half of that by way of Gordonsville. As to the destination of McDowell's army, we suppose the reader can possibly make it out in three guesses.

Meantime, General Banks is literally chasing the insurgents down the valley of Virginia. The latest despatches represent them as making from Harrisonburg (not Harrisburg) for Gordonsville, which is scarcely thirty-five miles distant in a direct line. If Jackson has left the valley, Gen. Banks will either proceed southwestward to Staunton, on the Central Railroad, or follow him across the Blue Ridge southeastwardly to Gordonsville. The latter movement, we judge, is more probable; but the nature of the pass across the mountains may interpose obstacles for a time.

At the present moment, we have, there is reason to believe, three hundred thousand men in Eastern and Central Virginia nearly two-thirds of whom are under General McClellan. What will be done with and by these immense hosts we cannot undertake to say. But, being two to one in number of the insurgents, and no unorganized mobs, but thoroughly trained soldiers, well equipped, and eager for the fray, one may feel at ease as to the final issue. A few days will develop other arrangements, which may be safely communicated without danger of giving aid and comfort to the foe. Should the capture of Ulm by Napoleon, of Donelson by Grant, and of Island No. 10 by Pope and Foote, be equalled by that of a rebel army in the tidewater section, some dark night, the world will probably hear of it in due time. Till then faith and patience, as heretofore, remembering that Yorktown is historic ground.

This tightening of the meshes around the insurrection, with the moral certainty of the result in case of a collision, is attended by the remarkable coincidence of the French minister taking a trip to Richmond for the good of his health, the preservation of tobacco, or some other unexplained object which may possibly cause the prevention of bloodshed, seeing the conclusion is a foregone one. Of that the public will also learn in time.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER

THE REMAINS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS BURIED.

The Official Report of Surgeon General Smith.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir: I have the honor to report the execution of your order through Surgeon J. B. Crawford, *directing me to provide for the interment or removal of the Pennsylvanians* who fell in the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Very respectfully, H. H. SMITH,
Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

BATTLE-FIELD AT BALL'S BLUFF, VA., April 18, 1862.

SURGEON GENERAL H. H. SMITH: SIR:—In obedience to your order, dated April 16, I proceeded, with the party assigned me, to this place, arriving here early this morning, and at once commenced making the examination necessary to determine the expediency of removing the bodies of Pennsylvania volunteers, who fell in the battle at this place on the 21st of October, 1861, to the soil of their own State for burial.

The advanced stage of decomposition in which *I found the bodies utterly precluded any attempt* at their removal.

I found the bodies of our killed in that engagement deposited in various places; some in isolated graves, all of which are in good condition; but most of them had been promiscuously placed in sluices or washes formed by recent water currents on the declivities of the battle ground. These had been but superficially covered with earth, and some of the bodies were exposed. Some had been mutilated.

Being unable in many cases to determine the State to which the bodies had belonged, and finding that the condition of them all admitted of no recognition of their identity, I concluded that my proper course was to leave those which were undisturbed in the places where I found them; to re-inter the detached portions of bodies in the places from which they had been rescued; to cover them properly with earth and stones, and guard, so far as could be done, against their future exposure. I deem it proper to state that this course received the unqualified approval of those members of my party who have kindred among those slain and buried here.

Having procured a party of laborers from Leesburg, I proceeded to carry out this determination. A mound of earth of sufficient thickness was thrown over the five distinct places of promiscuous burials. These were flagged with stones, and again covered with earth. A large stone was placed at each extremity of the several lines of graves, distinctly marking their position. Trenches were dug around them, so as to protect them from future washing; and, so far as possible, the water courses were changed by digging new channels. Grass seed was sown upon the mounds, and much pains were taken to give them a neat appearance. No enclosure could be erected for want of materials.

A reliable man was engaged to attend to keeping all things about these graves in their present condition. The owner of the land on which the graves are situated is now absent in the rebel army, and no overseer or agent could be found.

Satisfactory assurances were given me by the loyal citizens of Leesburg that this burial-place of our soldiers shall, in the future, be properly respected. They have kindly co-operated with me in carrying out the objects which I have sought to accomplish.

Accompanying this I transmit a map of the ground, showing the situation of all the graves upon the field.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. B. CRAWFORD,
Assistant Surgeon, P. V.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 24, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.00@6.50
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.25
Rye Flour	$3.75
Corn Meal	$2.70
Extra White Wheat	$1.82@1.85
Fair and Prime Red	$1.72@1.74
Rye	74c
Corn, prime Yellow	64
Oats	36
Cloverseed, $\frac{1}{2}$ 64 lbs.	$5.12½@5.25
Timothy	$2.12½@2.37½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

FOR RENT.—A Building on Main street, suitable for Store Room or Offices. APPLY AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
April 22, 1862.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, (Second door above Arch Street, on the right hand side,) PHILADELPHIA.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of
No. 103 North Eighth st, ab. Arch, Phila.
To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.
And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.
WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 22, 1862—3m.

NEW ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!
C. ASH. MILLER
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
A FRESH STOCK OF THE
BEST GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.
AND
ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MY OLD CUSTOMERS
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
C. ASH. MILLER.
Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
April 15, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.
April 8, 1862.

Shenandoah and Frederick counties.

A Union hostage, who escaped from Jackson on Saturday morning, reports that his forces at that time were six miles east of Harrisonburg, which place he left in a perfect panic. The Union hostages taken by Jackson from Winchester and the valley, many of whom are sixty years old and upwards, sick and crippled, were barbarously compelled to march on foot behind the train, up hill and down, and through mud and creeks. *In some cases they* fell down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made for retaliation upon the prominent Secessionists hereabouts.

HARRISONBURG, April 25.—Last night a strong reconnoissance was made from New Market towards Staunton. On reaching Mount Crawford, eight miles south of this town, the bridge over the branch of the south fork of the Shenandoah was found to be burnt, and the stream too deep and rapid to cross. A bridge over another branch of this same stream was also burned. This was done last Tuesday, not by the rebels, but by the citizens as stated by persons in the neighborhood.

It was ascertained from citizens that yesterday morning a body of mounted rebels came to the river intending to cross, but found the current too deep *and strong to hazard the attempt.* They stated to the citizens that our troops were in possession of Staunton. *To-day one of our brigades passed* through the town and took possession of one of the principal avenues leading from here.

Since our first entrance in town no attempt has been made by the rebel forces to re-enter. As usual, in all of the towns in this valley, but few males remain.

It is reported that Jackson is in front, and rumor says that he has been reinforced, but has burnt the bridges over the Shenandoah, which prevents the possibility of any night attack. The roads, with the exception of the stone turnpikes, are almost impassable. We have a strong picket in front to-night.

APRIL 26.—Nothing worthy of notice transpired last night. Deserters *from Jackson's militia report him* making very slow progress towards Gordonsville and that 800 of his militia *have deserted during his escapade.*

The Shenandoah bridge is not yet burned, but pickets are stationed there ready to apply the torch at our first approach.

AFTERNOON.—Jackson is resting on the east side of the Shenandoah, with his whole force, about sixteen miles hence. His scouts frequently make a dash on our pickets. One of the latter was killed by them this afternoon. The spongy nature of the soil prevents our advance at present. The weather is clear and pleasant.

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN.

Despatch from Gen. McClellan.—A Rebel Battery Taken at the Point of the Bayonet.—Four Killed and Twelve Wounded.—Fourteen Rebels Captured.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, April 26—11 A. M.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Early this morning, an advanced lunette of the rebels, on this side of the Warwick, near its head, was carried by assault, by Company H, First Massachusetts Regiment. The works had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry, but no artillery. Our men moved over open, soft ground, some six hundred yards, received the fire of the rebels at fifty yards, did not return it, but rushed over the ditch *and parapet in the most gallant manner.*—The rebels broke and ran, as soon as they saw that our men intended to cross the parapet.

Our loss is three killed, one mortally and twelve otherwise wounded.

We took fourteen prisoners and destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless and retired.

The operation was conducted by General G. Grover, who managed the affair most handsomely. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire. The supports, who were also under the artillery fire of other works, were companies of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts.

In spite of the rain our work progresses well.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Gen. Halleck's Army in Motion.—Our Forces Within Six Miles of Corinth.—Our Troops Pushing on.—An Engagement with the Advance Guard of the Enemy.—Evacuation of Corinth.

CAIRO, April 26.—[Special to the Missouri *Democrat.*]—The passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night, bring highly important intelligence.

An engagement took place between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies on Thursday.

The rebels were driven back toward Corinth. Maj. Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CAIRO, April 26.—[Special to the Chicago *Journal.*]—A reconnoissance in force was made toward Corinth on Thursday by the United States troops.

When nine miles out they surprised a rebel camp, took twenty-seven prisoners, and destroyed an amount of camp equipage.

They then advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, where they encamped *from* 11 o'clock in the *morning until 3 o'clock* in the afternoon, without finding any signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, who accompanied the reconnoissance, reports that they heard a *constant rattling of* cars and sounding of whistles toward the direction of Memphis, and they got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

LATER.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Times* says that passengers from Pittsburg Landing report that on Thursday thirty deserters from the rebel army entered our camps and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborate the statement received the day before relative to the evacuation by the rebels of their present position. It is asserted that Beauregard had *withdrawn a considerable portion of* his forces for the defence of Memphis.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862, for sale at Lewis' Book Store

Particulars of the Capture of Huntsville, Alabama.

The Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing under date of April 14, says:—

Huntsville, Alabama, has been captured, with two hundred prisoners, and a large amount of stores. The brigade of Gen. Turchin marched into the city on the night of Friday last, and the citizens awoke the next morning to see the old flag, which had disappeared on the same day a year before flying in its accustomed place. The day was the 12th of April, the day on which Sumpter was attacked, and the day on which the flag had been torn down at Huntsville. They looked at it floating proudly from their court-house, thought they still dreamed, rubbed their eyes, and turned about to find conviction of their condition in the sight of the stolid figures on guard at the street corners. The citizens are said to have been taken completely by surprise, and were stultified with amazement and wonder. Is there not a touch of poetical justice in this celebration of this anniversary?

The force taking the town of Huntsville was as follows: Gen. Turchin's brigade of infantry, Col. Kennett's Fourth Ohio cavalry, and Capt. Simonson's battery of Ohio artillery. This *is looked upon as one of the most mo*bile brigades in the army of the Ohio, and it certainly gave proofs of that *quality on Friday last.* It marched twenty-five miles over a dirt road in an awful state in fourteen hours, and captured the city.

General Mitchell's despatch to Gen. Dumont says the march was made in the face of great difficulties, though I imagine but little danger. He says he succeeded in taking fifteen locomotives and their trains, two siege guns, two hundred prisoners, two mail bags and their contents, and the telegraph office. Much valuable information has been learned and important stores have been taken. The railroad is cut in a great number of places, and entirely ruined for many months to come. Gen. Mitchell calls it the "great artery."

The loss of the locomotives will be a serious one to the rebels, and the de*struction of the railroad* will marplot many of their plans. Huntsville is one of the most important points on *the line of the Memphis and Charleston* Railroad, and one of the most beautiful cities of the rebel Confederacy. It is the residence of Jerry Clemens. John C. Breckinridge had just been withdrawn from Huntsville when it was taken. He was sent to reinforce the army at Corinth, after their defeat.

General Maxey, who was at Chattanooga, was also taken to Corinth, with ten thousand men. The Alabama levies were sent forward from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and they now hold that place. I do not imagine there is any intention to move against Chattanooga at all. I do not see the necessity, as it can easily be flanked. Fortifications are being erected in great haste at Decatur, which are not likely ever to be attacked.

Florence is the vulnerable point, but it is not of any use to us or we would surely have occupied it long ago. We have not even a gunboat at that point, though they sometimes make occasional visits thus far South.

One would have supposed that Beauregard's army was certainly large enough without demanding poor Breckinridge's 3,000 men as reinforcements. After the glorious victory which they claim to have won, their army consisted of no less than 90,000 men, in three grand *corps d'armee.* These were commanded by Johnston, Bragg, and Crittenden.

Johnson had command of the first corps, which was divided into two divisions, one of which was commanded by Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Hardee, but I do not know who had charge of the other. Hindman, Claiborne, Wood, and others had command of brigades in the first corps. This corps numbered 35,000 men, many of whom were the demoralized Bowling Green rebels.

The second corps was under command of Maj. Gen. Bragg, and one of the two divisions into which it was divided was under command of Major General Brooks of this State, which division was composed of the militia raised under Harris' last call. Bragg's other division was composed of his Pensacola troops, and was under command of Brigadier Gen. R. H. Anderson.

The third corps was Crittenden's, composed of Polk's division of troops from Columbus, and Crittenden's remnant from Mill Spring. This corps numbered about 30,000, and that of Bragg's 25,000, making a total of 90,000 for the three grand corps. Of the officers engaged, we know positively, from Southern information, that Johnston, Polk, and Brooks are killed. Johnston died on the field, after having, it is said, tried to get relieved of the command.

Gen. Bishop Polk died the Sunday night of the fight, and with the most horrible imprecations on his traitor lips. Of the brigadiers, Southern accounts admit the loss of Hindman, Claiborne, and Gladen. It is also said that the rebels have lost from five to six hundred field officers, who, owing to the demoralized state of the men, were compelled to expose themselves and lead their men into danger. The mortality among the officers, field and general, must have been very large.

THEY NEVER GET TIRED.—A letter from a Louisiana major in the Rebel army, to his sister in New Orleans, dated Little Rock, Feb. 27, found after one of our recent victories, contains a curious exemplification of the effect of the war on the Southern mind:

"I don't like the Yankees, a bit; I have been educated to hate them, and I do hate them heartily; but I must acknowledge the South has been sadly mistaken in their character. We have always believed that the Yankees would not fight for anything like a principle; that they had no chivalry, no poetry in their nature. Perhaps they have not; but that they are brave, determined, persevering, they have proved beyond question. The trouble with them is, *they never get tired of anything.* They lost all the battles at first, and after Manassas we despised them. This year has inaugurated a new state of affairs. We are beaten *at all* points. We do nothing but retreat and evacuate; and while I hate the Lincolnites more than ever, I respect them—I can't help it—*for* their dogged obstinacy, and the slow but steady manner in which they carry out their plans."

State of Feeling in Kentucky.

LETTER FROM A LOYAL WOMAN.

The following letter, says the New York *Evening Post*, written by a lady residing in the richest part of the State of Kentucky, and one of the strongholds of secession in that State, gives an interesting picture of the condition of public sentiment there.

"——, CENTRAL KENTUCKY, April 6, '62.

"My dear — * * * : You ask me to tell you something about affairs in Kentucky. As I am in the midst of secessionists, I can probably tell you something. This is next to the strongest secession district in the State. I do not know of a single family that is not somewhat divided. There are four brothers, friends of ours, one a captain and another a colonel in the federal army, the third is a surgeon in Price's army, and the fourth was with Buckner in Tennessee. In spite of this there is a great bitterness of feeling here, and families and friends are alienated, never to be friends again. There are a great many secessionists in Kentucky; I believe a majority of the wealthier classes are secessionists. You know the opinion that Southerners have of the Yankees as a class, and even now you hear them say with heartfelt indignation, "how dreadful that our young men should be killed up by such a horde."

"At one time we thought surely Buckner would be down upon us in a week. Hundreds of men, knowing that the Unionists would protect their property, then turned 'seceah,' so as to be safe when he got here. Nearly every farmer in this part of State, trades with the South, principally mules, and they have a great deal of money owing them in the South. They too, as a class, are *self-protective.* A great many believe from injurious misrepresentations, that Republicans and abolitionists are the same; and that the northern power intends to take all our slaves and *confiscate generally.* That, of course, is ignorance, and they are hard to convince. I think it plain to every one that there is but little patriotism, literally defined, among us, and the *people* are influenced in this *thing* by passion or self interest. There are, however, some noble instances here of great sacrifices made for our country by men whose estates are in the South, and therefore confiscated as belonging to non-residents.

"Since the army came to Kentucky, I know of but one slave having made his escape by their assistance. In not one single instance has the property of secessionists been taken. Some of Buckner's was sold only to pay taxes. Men are living in sight of us, who are known to have sent men and money to fight for Jeff. Davis, and they sit by their fire sides, sell to the government, claim all the protection of the laws which they denounce as of no effect, as the government is no longer anything but a farce—and then to hear them talk! It is amazing! I do not believe the Venetians or Poles can harangue as vehemently about despotism, iron-heel of military power, poor oppressed people, ground down to dust, &c. If you say that Jeff. Davis has suspended the *habeas corpus*, and constantly arrests men for opinions' sake, they say it is only done in retaliation. ——went to Columbia, Kentucky, and says that the people there are perfectly destitute, the Confederate army taking all their produce, cattle, wagons and generally, their clothing, and paying them in Confederate scrip to be redeemed six months after their independence is acknowledged.' Now what is to be done for these poor homeless people? Must the Union party give to them, or the secessionists who invited the Confederate army into the State and made Kentucky the theatre of operations? *They* feel that they ought to do it, as they were unsuccessful, and that is one thing that makes them so exceedingly bitter.

"The Legislature passed laws that all who had gone off to the Southern Confederacy should not be molested if *they would lay down their arms and* return in thirty days; otherwise they were expatriated. To this generous offer they say that every man of that Legislature ought to be tarred and feathered; and at the next elections here men must go to the polls loaded down with arms in the event of their votes being challenged; and some say that any man who challenges a vote will be shot down as he stands. This is no hearsay, but I tell you what I know and hear myself. All my friends around here are secessionists, and I have not a relative on our side who is not 'seceah' also."

Music Before the Battle.

The Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, which settled the fate of southern Missouri and probably of Arkansas, also, was fought on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, between a rebel army numbering upwards of 25,000 men, under Gens. Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, and the Union forces under Gens. Curtis, Sigel and Ashboth, numbering 13,000. The Confederate army had succeeded in surrounding our troops, and had thrown a heavy force in their rear, to cut off all retreat. On Thursday, the 6th, the attack of the rebels began, and throughout that day and the next, the tide of success seemed to set in their favor. The gallant Sigel had been twice cut off, and twice, after most desperate fighting had hewn his way, with heavy loss, through the enemy's ranks. The evening of the second day came on, and the wearied troops, after making arrangements for the decisive conflict of the next morning, lay down on their arms to obtain a little needed rest. Quiet settled down upon the camp, only disturbed by the groans of the wounded and the bustle of preparation for the coming day.

Suddenly there arose from the camp of the German regiments the notes of one of those plaintiff airs of the Fatherland which that musical race carry with them into whatever clime they may wander. Softly the strain floated over that bloody battle ground, the language unknown to most of the listeners, but the melody carrying all memories back to the homes and the hearts of those whose fortune hung in the balance of the morrow. The effect was electric. What heroic resolves were kindled by that simple air, sung in that critical hour in the wilderness, no one can tell. We only know the next day's history. Our forces won a splendid victory, and where the battle raged fiercest, were the Germans who sang the previous night away.

THE COST OF A SIEGE.—The siege of Sabastopol commenced in October, 1854, and ended by the reduction of the south side of the city in September, 1855—eleven months. The French started with sixty pieces of cannon—supposing these to be sufficient. The allies employed 2587 cannon, for which were served 2,381,942 shot and shell, and 11,484,804 pounds of powder, exclusive of what was used by the fleet on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The fleets mounted 2156 guns, half of which were brought to bear on the fortifications Alexander and Constantine, and the quarantine and cliff batteries, mounting 261 guns, 200 of which were brought to bear on the squadron. The bombardment lasted five hours and a half, and 968,080 shot and shell were used. For the infantry of the French army there was provided 61,606,869 musket cartridges. The artillery constructed 118 batteries, requiring 800,000 sand-bags, and 50,000 gabions. The engineer department constructed 591 miles of entrenchments, requiring 80,000 *gabions*, 60,000 fascines, and nearly 1,000,000 sandbags, besides 1,251 metres of mining galleries, some of which were 50 feet below the surface. The French transported to the Crimia 309,268 men, and 41,974 horses and mules, of the men they lost 69,229 by sickness and casualties. The reader can make his own calculations as to the number and tonnage of vessels it would require to transport the men, horses, guns, &c.

Incidents of the Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

A correspondent writing from Pittsburg Landing says: I am so overwhelmed with incidents of the battle, that it puzzles me to select the most interesting. I will give you a few by way of variety:

A member of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one-half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in his rear. Yet he was uninjured.

Gen. Buell had a horse shot from under him and several shells exploded near him and Gen. McCook without injuring either.

The color sergeant of one of the regiments was shot down, receiving five balls in less than a minute. The standard was immediately *siezed by* a youth about nineteen years of age, who, amid a perfect shower of balls, rushed about eighty yards ahead of the regiment, and waved the flag defiantly at the rebels. His clothes were torn with bullets, but he escaped unhurt. I endeavored to get his name and failed, but I learn he will be mentioned in the official reports.

One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, *shot down.* By consent, *a private* assumed command, and conducted them handsomely through the fight.

Among the wounded rebels was a youth from Alabama. Both of his legs were shattered. During the battle he asked for water, and was supplied. He then said:

"This is my mother's fault. I did not want to fight against the Union, but she called me a coward and forced me to enlist."

He gave the National soldier a ring and requested him to send it to his mother, and to say to her that he died a brave boy, but regretting that he had taken up arms against his country. What will be the pangs of that mother's heart when she receives this message?

There were few Colonels who were not struck with balls. One of the most remarkable escapes was that of Col. Mungen, of Ohio. His horse's mane was nearly cut away with bullets, and several passed through his clothing, but he was not even scratched. The rebel *sharpshooters aimed constantly* at our officers of all ranks. Some of the regiments have scarcely an officer on duty, but have plenty of good material in the ranks to fill all vacancies.

A national and a rebel soldier were found dead, side by side, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell near each other, mortally wounded, and making friends, died in peace.

The killed and wounded in the Second Kentucky were all shot within five minutes.—The experience of the regiment in Western Virginia enabled them to dodge balls, shell and bullets, while for several hours they were protecting a battery, and, during that time, not a man was wounded. They charged, however, in the face of a heavy fire, and it was during that charge they suffered. It's a "lotly" regiment.

One young Ohio volunteer, who had been recently wounded, and died before being picked up, was found with the miniature of *a young lady friend to his lips. His com*rades state that he had an idea he would be killed, and was several times seen looking at the daguerreotype while the regiment was in reserve.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 28, 1862

Fancy and Extra Family Flour ..... $6,56@6,75
Common and superfine ..... $5,37½@5,50
Rye Flour ..... $5,37½@5,50
Corn Meal $3,70
Extra White Wheat ..... $1,34@1,45
Fair and Prime Red $1,27
Rye 72c
Corn, prime Yellow 56
Oats 38
Clover seed, $4 64 lb ..... $4,50@4,75
Timothy ..... $2,12½@2,37½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5,50@6,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the public house of Mrs. Catherine Decker, in the borough of Shirleysburg, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., *the following* described Real estate, to wit:

The defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 94 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-east by land of Andrew Spangler, on the south by land of —— Bell, on the west by land of Robert Bixam, and on the north by land of John Lutz, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 50 feet square, and other out-*buildings*,—about 40 acres of the land are cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon McGarvey.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, April 29, 1862.

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED

BY GEORGE SCHÆFFER,

MARKET SQUARE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and examine his stock. All kinds Boots and Shoes manufactured to order.

April 8, 1862-tf.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, decd., have been granted to me. All persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.

JOHN SCOTT, Executor.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1862-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of James Porter, late of West-township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

GEO. B. PORTER, SAML. PORTER, Executors.

March 11, 1862-6t

FOR RENT.—A Building on Main street, suitable for Store Room or Office.

APPLY AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

April 22, 1862.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Second door above Arch Street, (Up Stairs,) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of

DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS,

of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.

April 22, 1862-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL OF *NEW GOODS!*

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale, AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

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One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A *SPLENDID STOCK* OF *WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,* AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

EDMUND SNARE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office nearly opposite Read's Drug Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 8, 1862-tf.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undesigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner: the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—*Prices of Rooms from* Three to Seven Dollars per Week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEE, *ISAAC L. DEVOR.*

April 8, 1862-1y.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable Dwelling House on Railroad street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, is for Rent. Those wanting the same, will apply at this office, or to WM. STEWART, living on the premises.

Huntingdon, May 8-'61.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes,*" passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall then have remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, *together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of* such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, J. A. NASH, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the directions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

JOHN A. NASH, *Treas. of Hunt. Co.*

Treasurer's Office, April 9, 1862.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1860:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax. D. C.
Barree Township.			
Moses Vanost.	437		20 12
James Ash & William Shannon,	865		68 02
John Hall,	400		4 50
Brady Township.			
Lewis Ege,	54		1 29
Andrew Bell,	43	33	2 14
Robert Watson,	397		10 91
William Watson,	425		10 92
James Ross' estate,	99		10 80
Abraham Peachy,	72		2 12
Christian Kauffman,	33		60
Daniel King,	33		60
Cass Township.			
Robert Miller,	400		5 35
William Miller,	400		5 35
Carbon Township.			
Henry Rhodes,	33		8 26
Cook & Elder (now Schell,)	158		3 06
Wm. Spring,	400		9 20
John Murphy,	400		9 20
Wm. Blair,	400		9 20
John Blair,	400		9 20
Benjamin Penn,	200		4 60
Alexander Henry,	400		9 20
Wm. Mowan,	418		8 62
Benjamin Penn,	107	80	2 47
Gaffius Miller,	50		1 84
Samuel Snare,	30		1 60
Henry Miller,	12		84
Matthew Atkinson,	200		4 60
Jonathan Pen,	100		2 30
David Lapsley,	343		7 80
Speer & Dougherty,	439		10 08
Speer & Dougherty,	439		10 08
Thomas Mickenor,	105		17 25
Henry Roberts,	75		2 64
J. Anderson & E. Horton,	100		11 50
Daniel Newcomer,	100		3 46
A. S. Russell,	76		6 95
J. S. Stewart,	58		4 60
John Miser,	400		9 20
Jos. N. Spangler,	100		4 60
Clay Township.			
Abraham Wright,	200		8 37
Isaac Green,	232	61	6 06
John Dunn,	440		5 50
Robert Dunn,	440		5 50
Cromwell Township.			
Charles Bayles,	380	31	2 92
John Smith,	393	17	2 94
J. Stevenson.	493	53	3 09
John Jourdan,	418	20	3 16
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	2 94
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 00
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 06
James McMullan,	150		1 13
Titus Hayes,	416	88	3 07
John Forrest,	400		3 05
James Old (pat.)	350		1 32
Franklin Township.			
Isett & Keller,	92		9 84
Mary Jordan,	60		7 10
James McClellan,	20		7 94
David Caldwell,	40		4 78
James Logan,	5		48
Henderson Township.			
John Grafius,	9		41
James Fort,	30		45
Hopewell Township.			
Peter Herring,	210		7 67
Conrad Herring,	200		7 30
David Shaffer,	212		7 72
Sarah Levi,	202		7 44
Margaret Levi,	207		8 54
Adam Levi,	205		7 51
Abraham Levi,	200		7 30
Hannah Herring,	97		2 42
Fred Hosing,	37		1 35
Juniata Township.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		4 21
W. Barack (or J. B Green,)	200		8 42
Daniel Africk,	50		1 25
Jackson Township.			
Thomas Parmer,	400		5 17
George Stever,	400		5 17
Jacob Bikmier,	400		5 53
Andrew Boyd,	400		5 17
George or Robert Graner,	400		5 17
George Angles,	400		5 17
Adam Strikel,	400		5 17
Hillary Baker,	400		5 17
Thomas Harnell,	400		5 17
Thomas Halston,	400		5 17
Thomas Ralston, Jr.,	400		5 17
David Ralston,	400		5 17
Ephraim Jones,	400		5 17
John Brown,	400		5 17
Jonathan Priestly,	437		5 63
William Johnston,	400		5 17
Robert Johnston,	400		5 17
Charles Caldwell,	400		5 17
James Dean,	422		5 47
Henry Carmon,	400		5 17
John Adams,	400		5 17
Henry West,	400		5 17
Alexander Johnston,	400		5 17
Hugh Johnston,	400		5 17
Thomas McClure,	400		5 17
John Russell,	400		5 27
John Ralston,	400		5 17
James West,	400		5 17
William Steel,	400		5 17
Samuel Canan,	420		5 45
Abraham Dean,	393		5 09
James Fulton,	400		5 17
Samuel Marshall,	400		5 17
Robert Caldwell,	400		5 17
Matthew Simpson,	400		5 17
James McClure,	400		5 17
Samuel Steel,	400		5 17
John Fulton,	400		5 17
John Galbraith,	400		5 17
Joseph McClure,	400		5 17
George Wier,	400		5 17
Oneida Township.			
John Jackson,	120		3 98
E. Brandon,	441		9 63
E. Evans,	431		9 09
D Stephens,	352		4 76
John Light,	282		4 25
James Whitehead,	204	22	15 02
John Whitehead,	4		40
Porter Township.			
William Smith, DD.	150		18 85
William Smith, DD.	100		12 24
Benjamin K. Neff,	100		7 68
William Smith,	402		18 10
A. P. Wilson (or Shoegberger,)	200		19 25
do do	100		5 53
do do	224		11 76
do do	188		9 87
do do	298		15 03
Shirley Township.			
James McMullin,	456		1 73
Peter Wertz,	411		1 56
Agnes Gardner,	439	153	1 56
James Caldwell,	405	58	1 56
Benjamin Brown,	420	159	1 58
Samuel Kennedy,	414	85	1 56
Daniel Shindell,	375		2 82
William & John Patterson,	175		66
Springfield Township.			
Stacy Young,	400		16 60
George Rhoads, (part)	75		2 77
Price N. Blair,	121		1 84
Samuel Caldwell's heirs,	4		18
Tell Township.			
John Caldwell,	344	31	2 58
W. Anderson,	100		2 25
Tod Township.			
Taylor's heirs,	45	81	3 80
Samuel Cornelius,	253	68	11 18
Speer & Martin,	90		2 68
Eliel Smith,	152		4 25
William Sloaf,	250		6 11
James Witter,	400		11 20
Anna Clark,	400		7 05
Barkley & Edwards, (R. Nob)	400		16 80
do do (T. Creek)	400		11 20
Wm. E. McMurtrie,	200		75
Union Township.			
John Bell,	192		4 06
Robert Bell,	224		3 56
Sarah Elliott,	60		2 52
James Tea,	420		16 42
Robert Fea,	181		7 73
Benjamin Elliott,	26		1 10
John Brewster,	400		16 80
Samuel Caldwell,	300		12 54
do do	10		84
Hans Morrison,	87		3 69
Walker Township.			
Richard Smith,	381		30 82
Charles Smith,	80		6 45
John Kerr,	59		5 06
John Porter,	437		13 98
Peter Rist,	75		2 11
George Cutwalt,	100		9 30
Jacob Myers,	200		11 10
John Patton,	50		1 78
Samuel Findley,	110		6 94
Hugh Lourlab,	422		6 11
Rudolph Lounish,	412		7 00
Warriorsmark Township.			
J. Matthews, D. Otto & J. Armitage,	200		23 53
West Township.			
William Brackey,	169	123	17 62
Wm. Reed,	12	114	91

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes, returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1859 and 1860, will be sold as unseated lands, in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved the 20th of April 1841:

Carbon Township.		
Kotterman & Manlin,	12	2 30
Tastner, Cumings & Hartman,	102	4 08
F. C. Reamer, 4 lots (in Coleman)		39
M. J. Martin (sawmill tract)	240	18 54
W. D. Bowser,	75	10 08
E. K. Applebach,	220	14 88
F. C. Reamer, (Sho